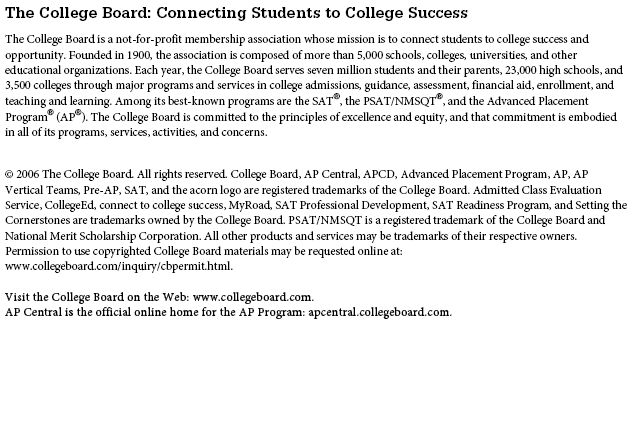




**ChilLAKSers**

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**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**SECTION I**

**Time – 45 minutes**

Directions: You have 45 minutes to answer all 60 of the following questions. Please choose the best response to each question and fill it in your answer sheet. Any work written in this test booklet will not be counted toward your grade.

1. The reason a member of congress votes for or against a bill or amendment may be any of the following EXCEPT
   1. Representational
   2. Conventional
   3. Organizational
   4. Attitudinal
   5. Reactional
2. The framers sought to prevent legislative tyranny by
   1. Requiring congress to defer to the other branches of government
   2. Giving the executive the right to appoint both legislations and supreme court justices
   3. Severely limiting the powers of congress
   4. Dividing power among the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
   5. Calling for the direct election of the senate
3. One important effect of bicameralism is that it
   1. Ensures a separation of federal powers
   2. Creates an environment which resists unnecessary investigations
   3. Ensures the dominance of congress over the executive and judicial branches of government
   4. Makes congress subject to the power of the supreme court
   5. Balances large and small states
4. Lower voter turnout in congressional races is most likely to pose a significant problem for
   1. Incumbents seeking reelection
   2. Special interests pursuing a legislative agenda
   3. Parties trying to control the process
   4. Campaign donors seeking to maximize their influence
   5. The accepted notion of democracy
5. In the senate, the greatest power is in the hands of the
   1. Speaker
   2. President pro tempore
   3. Minority whip
   4. Majority leader
   5. Chair person of the judiciary committee
6. The anti-incumbent mood directed toward members of congress by voters in recent years has worked to the disadvantage of
   1. Democrats
   2. Republicans
   3. Democrats and republicans
   4. Independents
   5. Republicans and independents
7. A member of congress who wants a constitutional amendment can introduce a
   1. Simple resolution
   2. Motion of approval
   3. Joint resolution
   4. Concurrent resolution
   5. Bypass resolution
8. One study found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ separate government bureaus engaged in making economic policy.
   1. Fewer than 5
   2. Fewer than 10
   3. Approximately 30
   4. Close to 75
   5. More than 100
9. Which of the following is *not* a liberal public-interest law firm?
   1. The Center for Individual Rights
   2. American Civil Liberties Union
   3. NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
   4. Women’s Legal Defense Fund
   5. Natural Resources Defense Counsel
10. The case of Myron Farber, a reporter for the *New York Times,* dealt with the question of
    1. Whether the police can search newsrooms
    2. The grounds of libel
    3. The definition of obscenity
    4. The definition of incitement
    5. The confidentiality of a reporter’s sources
11. Administration of the social security program created ion 1935 was to be handled by
    1. States
    2. The federal government
    3. Businesses
    4. A private corporation
    5. Unions
12. The Articles of Confederation attempted to create
    1. A league of friendship among the states
    2. A centralized government
    3. A strong state commitment to the national government
    4. Weak state governments
    5. None of the above
13. After the civil war the debate about the meaning of federalism focused on the \_\_\_\_\_\_ clause of the constitution.
    1. Defense
    2. Tax
    3. Currency
    4. Full government
    5. Commerce
14. Sometimes, representative democracy is disapproved referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of democracy.
    1. Institutional
    2. Elitist
    3. Popular
    4. Aristotelian
    5. Jeffersonian
15. In general, high school students have the same rights as adults. An exception is when
    1. Their actions are specifically prohibited by the constitution
    2. Their actions offend other students
    3. They exercise those rights as individuals rather than as a part of a school-sponsored activity
    4. Some form of symbolic speech is involved
    5. Their excuse of these rights impedes the educational process
16. The theory that the political system always operates to serve cooperate interests is
    1. Weberian
    2. Pluralist
    3. Freudian
    4. Marxist
    5. Sociological
17. American bureaucracy is complex because
    1. Federalism encourages the abuse of power
    2. It is heavily dependant on career employees
    3. The constitution determines its structure and function
    4. Authority is divided among several managing institutions
    5. Civil servants are immune from firing
18. All of the following were true under “Reaganomics” except
    1. Spending on some domestic programs was reduced
    2. Military spending was sharply increased
    3. There were sharp, across-the-board, cuts in personal income taxes
    4. Business activity decreased
    5. There was a drop in the unemployment rate
19. Parties in the U.S. are relatively weak today mainly because
    1. The laws and rules under the which they operate have taken away much of their power
    2. Political leaders have insisted that ballots do not identify the party of candidates
    3. Interest groups are less influential than they were 40 years ago
    4. Many voters have lost their sense of commitment to a identification
    5. Both a and d
20. the definition of bureaucracy includes all of the following except
    1. a large organization
    2. authority divided among several managers
    3. complexity of structure
    4. appointed officials
    5. an issue network
21. Which of the following liberties was included in the constitution before the bill of rights was added?
    1. Habeas Corpus
    2. Freedom of Speech
    3. Right to petition the government for redress of grievances
    4. Right to bear arms
    5. Protection from double jeopardy
22. The key term in the definition of a political party is
    1. *Organization* – with the purpose of giving the party clout
    2. *Ideology –* to provide clear policy choices for the party
    3. *Label* – to give a candidate party identification
    4. *Nationalism –* to create a strong national party
    5. *Allegiance –* to enhance party strength
23. At party conventions in recent years, the \_\_\_\_\_ has (have) become increasingly important
    1. Will of elected officials
    2. Policy interests of the party
    3. Will of the people
    4. Policy preferences of the party leaders
    5. Concerns of state legislatures
24. Today, a liberal would be more likely than a conservative to oppose
    1. The death penalty
    2. A reduction in defense spending
    3. School busing to achieve desegregation
    4. Legalizing marijuana
    5. Raising taxes especially on the rich
25. Probably the best measure of an interest group’s influence is its
    1. Size
    2. Wealth
    3. Organizational skills
    4. Contacts
    5. Issue dexterity
26. What following organizations can form a PAC?
    1. Trade discussion
    2. Citizens’ groups
    3. Corporations
    4. All of these
    5. None of these
27. The Framers of the U.S. Constitution favored
    1. Direct democracy
    2. Participatory democracy
    3. Representative democracy
    4. Marxism
    5. Socialism
28. Which of the following laws has the Supreme Court not ruled unconstitutional?
    1. Laws calling for the teaching of creationism
    2. Laws calling for in-school release-time for religion instruction
    3. Laws calling for school prayer
    4. Laws calling for aid to parochial school for secular purposes
    5. Laws calling for Bible reading in schools
29. A study transfer of federal jobs from the patronage to the merit system was initiated by the passage of the
    1. 17th amendment
    2. 18th amendment
    3. Pendleton act
    4. Hatch act
    5. Civil service
30. The media typically reports presidential elections as horse races because of the media’s role as
    1. Arbiter
    2. watchdog
    3. scorekeeper
    4. mirror of reality
    5. mediator
31. The term *bicameral* used to describe the U.S. legislature means that the legislature
    1. Has two chambers, or legislative bodies
    2. Is elected every two years.
    3. Consists of both committees and a main body.
    4. Is based on a system of checks and balances.
    5. Is apportioned once every ten years.
32. The purpose of a filibuster is to
33. Ensure that all sides of an issue are heard.
34. Delay action in a legislative body.
35. Protect majority rule.
36. Shift legislative power to the Senate committees.
37. Magnify the impact of specific special interests.
38. In the Senate, a filibuster can be ended by invoking
39. A rider.
40. A quorum.
41. Mark-up.
42. Cloture.
43. A meeting of the whole.
44. For a filibuster to be practicable, it must be supported by
45. A single senator.
46. A number of senators smaller than a majority.
47. A majority of senators.
48. All senators.
49. All senators the vice-president.
50. The maximum number of committees that can be chaired by one senator is
51. One.
52. Two.
53. Three.
54. Five.
55. There is no limit on the number.
56. A bill that has many nongermane amendments tacked on is called a
57. Christmas-tree bill.
58. Pork-barrel bill.
59. Dirkson Special bill.
60. Full-House rider.
61. Golden shovel bill.
62. As a group, low-income people tend to be most concerned with
63. Inflation.
64. Education.
65. Economic drift.
66. Health.
67. Employment.
68. The progressive movement reduced the level of political corruption but ultimately failed to
69. Solve the problem of divided gov.
70. Weaken the power of political parties
71. Decentralize political power
72. End the destructive effect of primary elections
73. Solve the problem of how to select candidates
74. The *Dred Scott* case involved
75. The right of the national government to charter a bank.
76. The doctrine of separate but equal.
77. Admission of new states to the union.
78. A slave owner’s property rights to an escaped slave.
79. The suspension of habeas corpus.
80. The two great questions about politics are, Who governs? and
81. Who pays?
82. To what ends?
83. With what means?
84. For how long?
85. Who votes?
86. *Power* is best defined as the capacity to
87. Make and carry out decisions without regard to others.
88. Get others to act in accordance with your intentions.
89. Persuade others to do what they do not want to do.
90. Respect your positions without fully believing them.
91. Believe in others while motivating yourself.
92. One strong source of the sense of civic duty that grew up in the U.S. was its
93. Commitment to social equality
94. Sense of national independence
95. Pride in political parties
96. Unitary system
97. Protestant (work) ethic
98. The \_\_\_\_\_ Amendment to the U.S. Constitution appeared to guarantee equal rights for blacks.
99. First
100. Fourteenth
101. Twenty-first
102. Twenty-fifth
103. Twenty-sixth
104. The Bill of Rights was added to the U.S. Constitution at the insistence of the
105. Founders
106. State-rectifying conventions
107. First Continental Congress
108. Federalist party
109. Alexander Hamilton
110. In adulthood, people claim the party identification learned from their parents about \_\_\_\_\_\_ percent of the time.
111. 90
112. 60
113. 30
114. 10
115. 5
116. A key to the passage of major civil rights laws was the breaking of the Senate filibuster with
117. A cloture motion
118. Round-the-clock sessions
119. A quorum call
120. A substitute motion
121. Point of personal privelage
122. Insurance and assistance were the two types of programs included in the
123. Jobs and Income Program.
124. Family Assistance Program.
125. Financial Equality Act.
126. Economic Opportunity Act.
127. Social Security Act of 1935.
128. Relative to their share of the population, Republicans tend to be overrepresented in the
129. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
130. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
131. Conservative Counseling Corps
132. Department of Defense
133. A and B
134. Only \_\_\_\_ of the thirteen major wars this country has fought have followed a formal declaration of war.
135. 7
136. 5
137. 3
138. 2
139. 1
140. The constitutional power to declare war and to regulate commerce with other nations is vested in the
141. State Department.
142. Senate.
143. President.
144. The House of Representatives.
145. Congress.
146. The text argues that many of the problems of bureaucracy in government arise from its
147. Formality.
148. Political context.
149. Remoteness from everyday life.
150. Complexity.
151. Transparency.
152. When an agency such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) makes an important decision, it is quite likely to be taken to court. This is an example of what is meant by the term
153. government bureaucracy.
154. impedimentary government.
155. red tape.
156. adversary culture.
157. reciprocal administration.
158. The Congressional Black Caucus is one of the best known
159. national constituency caucuses.
160. interest groups.
161. state delegations.
162. specialized caucuses.
163. auxiliary caucuses
164. Because they are usually the only ones that can report out bills, the *most* important committees are the
165. joint committees.
166. conference committees.
167. standing committees.
168. select committees.
169. rejoinder committees.
170. In U.S. presidential elections, voter turnout is typically
171. less than 25 percent.
172. less than 30 percent.
173. less than 60 percent.
174. more than 80 percent.
175. nearly 100 percent.
176. The motor-voter law took effect in
177. 1980.
178. 1985.
179. 1990.
180. 1995.
181. 2000.
182. Which of the following was *not* a device intended to prevent blacks from voting?
183. the grandfather clause
184. the poll tax
185. the literacy test
186. the Australian ballot
187. the white primary
188. The poll tax was a device used to prevent electoral participation by
189. southern blacks.
190. blacks throughout the nation.
191. poor people in the North.
192. poor people throughout the nation.
193. those who fought for the North in the War Between the States.
194. Which Amendment stated that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude"?
195. the 12th Amendment
196. the 17th Amendment
197. the 15th Amendment
198. the 25th Amendment
199. None of these.
200. One way that blacks were prevented from voting prior to passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was by requiring them to
201. sign a grandfather clause.
202. register six months in advance of an election.
203. become U.S. citizens.
204. memorize the Bill of Rights.
205. pass a literacy test.

**UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**

**SECTION II**

**Time – 100 minutes**

Directions: You have 100 minutes to answer all four of the following questions. Unless the directions indicate otherwise, respond to all parts of all four questions. It is suggested that you take a few minutes to plan and outline each answer. Spend approximately one-fourth of your time (25 minutes) on each question. In your response, use substantive examples where appropriate. Make certain to number each of your answers as the question is numbered below.

1. The concept of "divided government" in the United States means that one political party can control the executive branch while another controls the legislative branch. This poses problems for the President in making appointments to federal offices.

* Describe two problems that divided government poses for the President in making federal appointments.
* Identify and explain two ways Presidents try to overcome the problems described in the first bullet.

1. Though every citizen of the United States has the right to vote, not every citizen does. These citizens are also known as eligible voters. Many states require eligible voters to register before voting. Explain why eligible or registered voters do not always have a high turnout for elections.
2. The framers of the United States Constitution created a federal system.

* Define federalism.
* Select two of the following and explain how each has been used to increase the power of the federal government relative to the states.
  + Categorical grants
  + Federal mandates
  + Selective incorporation
* Select two of the following and explain how each has been used to increase the power of the states relative to the federal government.
  + Welfare Reform Act of 1996
  + Block grants
  + Tenth Amendment

1. The development of the federal budget has long been an area of great public concern. In the latter half of the twentieth century, reform efforts by Congress were focused on giving the legislative branch greater control over the budget process. Analyze the effectiveness of Congressional budget reforms made since 1974.

**END OF EXAMINATION**